THE ALL STRUCKS OF A STRUCKS AND ALLY THE STRUCKS

Salary Repeal Bill.

Sargent's Prescription for Polygamy.

Appropriations for Forts and Harbor Defences.

EULOGIES ON DEAD CONGRESSMEN.

MEMORIALS APP PRITIONS.

Mr. ARTHONY, (rep.) of R. J., presented a memorial of the Providence Soard of Trade asking for amendments to Bankrupt law.

HARILTON, (slem.) of Md., offered a similar petiti H. HABILTON, (dem.) of Ma, offered a similar person tem the business size of Baltimore. Lab! on the table. Rr. Boutwall, (rep.) of Mass. from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of aged or infirm pre-emption settlers on public lands. Passed.

PROTECTION FOR UPAN.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Gal., introduced a bill for the protection of society in the Territory of Utah. Referred to the Judiciary-Committee.

Also a bill to tail in the electric of the laws in that Territory. Referred to the same committee.

As a precording to the same committee.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Maine, reported favorably on the House bill making an appropriation of \$23,000 for legislative expenses of the legistry of Oblorado. Passed.

Mr. Thurnar, (dem.) of Ohio, introduced a resolution to printl,500 copies of the Bankrupt bill, as reported by the Judiciary committee, for distribution. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Gracie, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Champion. Referred to the Committee on Naval Afairs.

Also a bill to change the title of certain naval officers. Referred to the same committee.

Torradia thanks on Caral, Boats.

Mr. Charles and Champion of Arab. Boats.

Mr. Charles and Champion of Caral, Boats.

Torradia thanks on Caral, Boats.

rith such as shall be reaccused, such as the of reduction authorized.
discussion of the bill Mr. Bottwett, of Mass., opinion so generally manifested, that the govin of the United states is existing with a vast of its paper in circulation which had been dis, was entirely erron-ous. There was no ooligately any the notes at any particular time. They were able at the pleasure of the government, and such that of the law.

overnment should pay these notes as early as posHowa, (rep.) of Wia, said if he were the judge he
d not give judgment against the government on one
less notes. But it did not tollow that because the
was deficitely trained tongress was relieved from
king for the payment of the notes.
Hours kin said he had yet to learn how the public
it was improved or the character of the country benit was improved or the character of the country benit was improved on the character of the country benit was in also could not be charged with dishour
it had stipplisted before hand what it would doit would reacem these obligations in cop. White
roccess was going on the government was under no
attons to bring it to a result at any particular.
He did not believe the nation was living in dis-

recument had not. First Ou shall be morning hour having expired, the main resumes the consideration of the transfer of the tra

one that Leey interest of the control of the contro

ow he should you alter his friend (Mr. Wright) had devored the original proposition and opposed all amendants.

Mr. Wattary, (rep.) of Iowa, did not believe the amendants.

Mr. Wattary, (rep.) of Iowa, did not believe the amendant of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Hamitton) build endanger the bill and for that reason voted for it. As Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) had intimated hat by voting for that amendment he had sought out a President as the only one to receive the odium of ociving increased salary. The salaries of assistant secturies and o here were increased by the bill as well as all of the freedom of the freedo

dr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the amendment by in-ting \$5,000 instead of \$5,500. Agreed to—yeas 31. ys 3.

Ar. Edwands moved to strike out in the House bill the
rds "actual individual expenses of each Senator, Repentative and Delegate," and insert the words "mileage
owed by law prior to the passage of the act of March
1873."

1873."

1r. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to insert before the ord "mileage" the word "one-half."

2r. Frank. (rep.) of Conn., thought this question of leage very objectionable, and it was the feature of the law to which public opinion objected. He therefore posed it.

in Frank (rep.) of Conn., thought this question of leage very objectionable, and it was the feature of the leage very objectionable, and it was the feature of the leage very objectionable, and it was the feature of the leage very objectionable, and it was the feature of the leage should be ellowed, as members should be enabled by the did not care for it a lew days ago. He thought leage should be allowed, as members should be enabled bring their tamilies here.

4. Hows said a friend asked him a few days ago if he anded to speak on this subject. He replied "No, under the said of the lim." Now, he was afraid God had so then him. Indeed, it seemed as if He had forgotten at the thought the people of the United States in all. He thought, the people of the United States in the limits here, and the amount allowed under the for mileage wrong. It cost him but 35 to come from liar-sure here; yet he received \$48 mileage. It mattered y little to him whether he received \$3,000, \$5,000, \$7,000 per annum, or 25 per day; as, when he first be here, his salary generally supported him, and he it is all. Members might go around every which way yet to the capital, and think themselves institled in wing mileage for the whole distance travelled. The firmulation of the United States thinks it is right in the said through the said we can be done to said through the

CONGRESS.

W. Charrent Tex 1 have done it and can do it again. Without (rep.) of Mina, favored the maintenance of the milegre system.

Mr. Morral's amendment was rejected.
Mr. Morral's amendment was rejected.
Mr. Morral's amendment was rejected.
Mr. Kenaur offered on amendment that no milegre should be allowed for the first session of the Forty-thard Congress. 1dopted.

Mr. Edmands' amendment was agreed to year 36,

Constress. 1000tcd.

Mr. Kdiminds' amendment was agreed to—year 25, mays 25.

Mr. Bianamon, (dem.) of N. C., moved to insert after the word "miseace" "and other allow me." Agreed to. mr. tionov. of Georgia, offered an amendment to reduce the asiaries of all zenty and navy officers whose pay exceeds \$2,000 per annum, and of all heads of departments and other officers of the government whose pay exceeds \$2,000 per annum, and of all heads of departments and other officers of the government whose pay exceeds \$2,000 per annum, and of all heads of departments and other officers of the government whose pay exceeds \$2,000 per annum, and of all heads of departments and other officers of the government whose has a fine the second of the second of the manual of the other of the would get all your hand they did not want the military elevated at the expense of the country demanded a practical economy, and they did not want the military elevated at the expense of the country demanded a practical economy, and they did not want the military elevated at the expense of the country demanded a practical economy, and they did not want the military elevated at the expense of the country and have officers.

Mr. However moved to strike out that portion of the amendment relative to army and navy officers.

Mr. However moved to strike out that portion of the amendment relative to army and navy officers.

Mr. Excessors and he wan ready to might into the compensation of all officers of the government, but would not avor reducing the salarses of men who had served their country fathfully.

Mr. Cragin's bill to change the titles of certain naval officers proposes to change the titles of certain naval mastant engineers to passed assistant and assistant en-tineers respectively.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1874
A number of bills were introduced and referred, including one by Mr. Randali, (dem.) of Pa., to regulate

COST OF PORTS AND DEFENSIVE WORKS Mr. Starkwrither, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported the Portification bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates \$994,000, including the following

Foris in Portland Harbor, Maine.
Forts in Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire.
Forus in Boston Harbor, Massachusette.
Newport Harbor
Entrance to Narragamett Bay.
New London, Connecticut. Forts on Delaware River 85.001
Ports on Potomac River 85.001
Ports on Potomac River 85.001
Portress Monroe, Virginia 34.00
Portress Montre and Samter, Charleston 40.831
Port Pulaski, savannia 10.00
Port Parlor, Savannia 10.00
Ports Parlor P

pear of the internal revenue laws requiring stamps on drugs, &c. Revision of the bankrupt Law.

* Mr. O'Neill, (rep.) of Pa., presented a memorial from the National Board of Trade for a Commission, consisting of the Attorney General and seven merchants, bankers and manuncurrers, to revise the Bankrupt law; also for a national system of quarantine.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to credit Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, on New York, with \$150,000, the proceeds of the sale of internal revenue stamps embezzled from his office without any neglect of his own. The bill was passed.

Aiter a discussion which tarned on the reference of the Chorpena ng claim just before the recess) to the Judicary Committee intead of to the Committee intead of to the Committee intead of to the Committee in Claims, Messra Dawks, (rep.) of Mass, and Back, (dem.) of Ky., commented severely upon it, the reference having been made, not in open flores, but I y petition under the rule; and the latter gave notice that he would move to discharge the Judicary Committee from the consideration of the subject, giving as one reason therefor that Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, who was peculiarly commetced with the claim, was a member of the Judicary Committee, and would be, therefore, a judge of his own case.

Committee, and would be, therefore, a ladge of the own A number of private bills were reported and passed. At three o'clock the death of Mr. James Brooks was announced by his success); Mr. Cox. (dcm.) and culogies of the decensed were pronounced by Messrs. Cox and Woon, (dem.) of New York; Dawes, (rep.) of Massachusetts, and Kelley, (rep.) of Pennsylvania. The death of Mr. W. D. Foster, of Michigan, was then announced, and two of his colleagues, Messrs. Waldbox and Williaks, (reps.) delivered eulogies on his character. The House then, at a quarter past four, adjourned, with the agreement that to-morrow's session should be devoted exclusively to debate.

GENET'S SUCCESSOR.

Yesterday was the first day of the registration in the Twenty-first Assembly district. The registraistration last fall, and the probabilities are that a very light vote will be polled. The rumor, that has been adoat in Harlem and Yorkville for some days, been aftent in Harlem and Yorkville for some days, to the effect that no one can be found to take the republican nomination, has doubtless kept many republicans from registering. The divided democracy of the district are doing heavy work for their respective sides, and the fight will be a hard one. It is very well under, stood that Crary will be the Tammany candidate. The independent democracy have not yet settled on their man. The Yorkville men say they do not want a man from their district nominated, and have left the choice to the members of the association living above 110th street. These men are divided between Wood and Sullivan. When they declared their intention of nominating Wood the Yorkville men expressed dissatisfaction, saying he was the weaker of the two candidates for nomination. It is stated by those who know, that if Sullivan, who is a wealthy contractor and a man of large social influence, is nominated he will take 15 men from the General Committee of Tammany Hall. It being a cardinal principle among politicians, as well as other people who think, that weakening the enemy is a very sure way of winning a fight, the desire for Sullivan's nomination is a very natural one. On Monday night the question will be settled. Until then it is useless to speculate as to who will be the man, as speculation might prejudice some of the candidates.

Mr. Vanderpoel, counsel to the Police Board, has given the opinion that persons who registered outside of the Twenty-first Assembly district, and who now reside there, cannot vote in the coming election. To get over this it is proposed to petition the Legislature to pass an enabling act.

The places of registration will be open to-day until four o'clock P. M. to the effect that no one can be found to take the

THE IMPRISONED EX-SHERIFF.

Ex. Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan does not find his prison life in Ludlow Street Jail so tedious and monotonous as people usually imagine to be the corollary of confinement in durance vile. As before stated, he went to the prison on Thursday night, in charge of two officers, and was at once made as comfortable as the rules of the establishment would permit, and, as is well understood, they are not very rigid. He spent yesterday, the first day of his incarceration, in entertaining his relatives and a few select friends. Among the number who called were the ex-sheriff's sons and daughters, Under Sheriff Joel Stevens, expenty Clerk of Arrests Judson Jarvis and Mr. Brennan's counsel. His family remained with him until the hour of closing the prison. Mr. Brennan does not seem to experience any depression of spirits in his new position and passed the time very pleasantly in conversation and in taking exercise about the prison. His meals are jurnished from the cuisine attached to the jail. corollary of confinement in durance vite. As be-

THE CASE OF BRENNAN AND SHIELDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Referring to Brennan's and his Deputy's sentence one morning paper said there was a sound of disappropation, &c. If there is disappropation feit anywhere in New York at the sentence it is only approbation, &c. If there is disapprobation felt
anywhere in New York at the sentence it is only
among the politicians, of which Brennan was one.

While Brennan was accompanying Tweed up
and down and around the city the whole honest
portion of New York wished to see the "Boss" in
prison, and fretted and tumed a great deal, but to
no purpose. Brennan, with the most audacious,
issolent coolness, disregarded the unanimous
wish of the people and kept Tweed in the
Tombs, instead of transferring him to Blackwell's Island. He might have been staying
there till this day if the Attorney General
had not taken the matter in hand and
forced the Sheriff to do his duty. Then followed
the conviction of Genet, and the same course of
procedure by Brennan again. Even if Genet had
not escaped the Sheriff should have been fined and
imprisoned for his impudent contempt of Court in allowing that prisoner to go around the city when he
should have been in close confinement. But Tweed
was Brennan's irrend, and they had been together
in many a political powwow, and Brennan didn't
like to, be hard on the "Boss P" Oh, just so. I
would very humbly wish to know what business
had Brennan to allow his private political feelings
to interiere with justice and the will of the people?
Evidently Brennan does not understand his position when he gets into office. The people have yet
time to janch him. Yours. &c., CITIZEN.

THE RATS AND CATS.

the Church of the New Jerusalem Last

deliver a legture on the "House that Jack Built" attracted last night a large and fashionable audience to the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The lecture, in the words of the programme, was to be "comical, allegorical and philosophical. It will treat of the allegorical meaning of the story, ancient and modern art, the haunted house, mu-sical critics, the positivists, cruelty to animals, the metropolitan police, Darwinism, a thrilling the first language of man, concluding with the disclosure of the great secret of Solomon's temple." He first spoke of the house as tenanties, inhabited by rats. They could not help thinking of Hood's "Haunted House," the masterwork of a transcendently imaginative mind. Of a house thus abandoned or of a soul thus abased, what dominant form of ac-tivity could prevail? The rat, what did it repre sent—this repulsive but exceedingly curious animal? The first peculiarity to which he would draw their attention was its universality. It was found on every continent and on every island. To speaker described a route around the world, men-tioning the names of all the different countries and seas of the globe, and declared that every-where they would find specimens of this ubiquitous race. The speaker reveiled in all the puzzing long names of Egyptian bistory and mythology, alluding also to the lotos, to the rugged mountains, to the tombs, to the shades of the clives and the palm trees, the lotos, to the rugged mountains, to the tombs, to the shades of the olives and the palm trees, the palaces of Ninevoh, frowning down from an age of a 000 years, as habitations of rats. When he came to Rabyion he asked where were its towers, that seemed to clutch the stars once. The lecturer then indulged in a glowing, rapturous apostrophe to the memory of Baoyion. And even there was the rat. In China they considered rats exquisite morsels for ragouts. Mr. Reenier pictured the villages, the rivers and the pagodas of China. Bridges, in every variety along the riversity of the country of the tops of poles. Then the lecturer gave a poetic and panoramic view of India, its mountains, forests; dismal, deep, dark ravines, jungles; and glanced also at the various animals there, which he described with the accuracy of a Keeper of a menagerie. The sparking tide of the Indias was also referred to and also the lovely Valley of Cassmere. Even there was the rat. By the reconstructed hut of the Esquimau, in the steppes of Russia and under the trobies, in the dome of St. Peter, in the galleries of Dreaden and Berlin, in the mazes of the Ahambra, even there was the rat. (there the lecturer became slightly hourse and drank a glass of water, which seemed to do him a great deal of good.) The lecturer then went into a close analysis of the moral, intellectual and brysical characteristics of the rat, which proved his hij delectable to the ladies. The rat was omnivorous, and even devoured its own young. It flourished in vaults and sewers. After a while the lecturer became indigmant and called the rat an "unnatural assassin," which certainly must have roused the sleeping ghost of all the rats in Hades.

must have roused the sleeping ghost of all the rais in Hades.

The house in ceasing to be a habitation of man became the dwelling of a demon. In that istal hour when the pitying seraph flew out of the window a gobin opened the door. The speaker then once more described the scheming and the crueity and the covetousness and the settisiness of a rat. The shapely columns of reason were creeping with insects.

cats, which he enumerated, with their varieties of tails.

Mr. Regnier then gave an account of the phenomenal experiences of his back when bothered by a cat-o'-nine-tails, which he also called "a rare species of felme." Cats had a predilection for musio, they were serenading animals. Though cats always gazed in the night, they could never be nightingales, (Laughter.) The tragge results of the cats mewing were then entered into with graphic power, while the young hadies of the audience covered their faces with their handkerchiefs in perfect hysterics of laughter. The petting of a cat by moonlight with bootlacks, blacking brushes, &c., by a roused sieeper was then pictured, and this part of the lecture reached its climax in the portrayal of the sleeper striding out into the yard with a poker in his hand to drive the cats away.

Thus the lecture went on, a perfect cataract of wit and humor, and a noble monument to Mr. Regnier's genus.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Ida - Vessels in Ordinary and on Stocks-The Arapiles Going to Spain-

The Late Boatswain Nelson. Captain George H. Cooper has reported for command of the ironciad, tripple-turreted monitor Roanoke, which vessel is now receiving her coat of paint preparatory to going into commission early next week. Sne will fly the pennant of Vice Admiral Rowan, the Port Admiral. The present flagship, Frolic, will go out of commission as soon as the Roanoke is ready and her officers and crew will be transferred to the monitor.

The Dictator, monitor, will be ready to go in commission early next week, the construction department having almost finished the work of fitting her out. Captain Spicer has been ordered to command her, but, inasmuch as the Captain is sick abed, it is probable that Commander James E. Jouett will not be disturbed from the post to which he was originally assigned as commandant of the Dictator. The latter officer is ordered to report for duty as a member of the Board of Inspectors as soon as his relief shall have arrived. This splendid engine of war, which carries two 13 inch guns and is 1,750 tons burden, can make 13 knots an hour. She will take the lead of the iron-clads in the grand naval drill which is to take place next month off Key West.

The lower and topsail yards of the splendid frigate Minnesota, 45 guns, are already crossed, and a large force of workmen is employed in pre-paring her for sea. The officers, who were ordered to her during the late impending crisis with Spain, are renewing their influence with the Secretary of the Navy to be again assigned to this noble ship, as it is understood that she will proceed to the Mediterranean in the course of a month to take the place of the flagship Wabash, which ship is now at Key West, and is not likely to be sent to European waters again this year. Cruises in the Mediterranean are ever popular, and the amount of influence prought to bear on the detail clerk of the bureau is said to be awful in this instance.

European waters again this year. Cruises in the Mediterranean are ever popular, and the amount of influence brought to hear on the detail clerk of the bureau is said to he awful in this instance.

The flooring.

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The second rate screw steam sloop-of-war Florida, 23 guns, 4,220 displacement, is now lying at the cob dock undergoing the finishing touches of the construction flepartment. It was the intention of the Navy Department to send her to reinforce the North Atlantic squadron, but now that national honor has been abandoned by Fish the Florida will not foat toward key west. Her nitimate destination will be the East Indies. See is the fastest ship in the American navy, and can steam 16 knots an hour.

IN ORDINARY.

The second rate steam sloop-of-war Delaware, 21 guns, displacement 4,000, which was for a time used at Quarantine, New York, 18 lying in ordinary at the Navy Yard. She will probably be broken up, being no longer of any use to the government.

The Nipsic, third rate, screw, 3 guns, displacement 900, is also in ordinary at the yard.

The second rate screw steam sloop-of-war Susquehanna, 23 guns, displacement 3,980, which was stripped of her outward planking about four years ago, is also lying in ordinary at the yard awaiting lunds wherewith to fit her for sea.

Is a new sloop-of-war, authorized by the last session of Congress, which vessel will not be built before July 1. The Java, 21 guns; New York, 21 guns, and the Colossus, 10 guns, are also on the slocks, where they are likely to remain until they fall apart or are blown up by a foreign foe in the event of an enemy entering our harbor.

There are about 2,700 men employed in the several departments of labor in the yard. Now that Congress has determined upon deducting \$2,000,000 form the estimate of the navy, of course there will be a discharge of workmen from all the yards about the 15th inst.

The Spanish iron-dad Arapiles, after many adventers by dry dock and mud, promises to get away from this festive scene at an early day and to t

long and painful pulmonary disease. His funeral with take place to-day, when his remains will be interred in the government conservery with due honors, a guard of marines being detailed to fire the customary suite. The deceased, who was a native of Sweden, served as an enisted man in the United States Navy for many years. On June 6, 1872, be received his warrant as boatswain, having passed the customary examination. His last cruise at sea was on the Wyoming. He was regarded as an excilent officer, and many personal acquaintances will mourn his ioss.

ART MATTERS.

A New Schrever.

Several weeks ago reference was made in this department to a new picture entitled "L'Abren-veir," painted by Adolphe Schreyer and possessed your," painted by Adolphe Schreyer and possessed by Mr. Schaus. That reference included an allu-sion to another painting from the same hand and in the possession of Mr. S. P. Avery. This last mentioned Schreyer is now on exhibition at Mr. Avery's rooms, No. 88 Pifth avenue, just above Pourteenth street, where it holds a post of honor Pourteenth street, where it holds a post of honor among 50 pictures recently brought to this country by that well known connoisseur and pisture dealer. To say that this new Schreyer is powerful is to generalize to a degree which begets mistiness. It was painted for Mr. Avery, and is from the hands of a master, one who for artistic purposes has devoted his life to the study of a certain genus of animals, and who knows more about horses than most poets, even among those considered eminent, know about human nature. The theme is more dramatic and spirited than "J-Aoreavoir." it represents a hoise drawing a sleigh through deep anow. The scene is a rude Wallachian handscape in the middle of winter. The genus of the artist has contented itself with portraying the action of the horse. How supreme the artist is in the exercise of this talent haruly needs to be related. The well munited, solitary riser bending forward urges his steed on through the lonely and pathless scene, shrouded with snow and linested with which animals whose alert and savage forms can dimly be descried through an atmosphere hasy with particles of ice. The horse evidently hears and knows the significance of the hue and cry of his savage pursuers, and his terior gives desperate but irregular impulse to his legs. The thome is one with which schreyer's genus is in full sympathy. It has lurnished him with a number of valuance motives, and all of them are powerfully expressed, with the exception of the trees on the left hand side of the picture, that ignoring of landscape detail is evident which none but those who are eminent in this school of painting can afford to evince without being charged with ignorance or affectation. Mr. Avery has in his possession several other valuable pictures, which will be worth returning to on another occasion.

A New Picture of Boughton. Since, in 1857, Mr. George H. Boughton sent to the committee seeking contributions to the Ran-ney fund a little picture entitled "Winter Twilight" (followed very soon after by his small but powerful sketch, "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp"), he has been constantly increasing in popularity, and at intervals has given to the public pictures which prove that something more than popularity is his aim. One of the strongest paintings that have lately come from his easel is one that will presently be placed on exhibition at Goupil's, at the intersection of Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue. It has not yet been pub-licly seen, but when it is it will be pretty sure to street and Fifth avenue. It has not yet been publicly seen, but when it is it will be pretty sure to win the sympathies of a large proportion of observers. The painting is called "The Heir Presumptive." The scene is a park surrounding an old ancestral residence. The time is middle autumn. The ground is brownly bedded with the shrivelled leaves, heaps of which are raked together here and there. The principal figures are three—a widow, her young son and an aged retain.r. Mother and chird are in mourning and are wending their way up the walk to the house. A little in the background, a pony led by a black servant suggests that the walk has been extended to a canter out the part of the boy. The old servant in the loreground is busy tending a young tree, but stops to take of his hat to his little master—the "heir presumptive." One of the subtler motions that give sweetness to the composition is that which arises from the treatment given by the artist to the old man whose withered hands are training the young saping. The point would have been lost had the artist represented him busy at a mature tree. The antithesis is one of those genial and ineffable ones that are to be felt rather than analyzed. In other respects the picture is chiedy remarkance for the truth with which it reproduces the sense of loss and sadness in the November landscape. Between the still and gloomy rows of trees float to you that pensiveness and yearning which are the true appanages of autumn alter autumn has lost the first relics of summer richness and begins to melow into decay. And then the slow and stately step of the mother and the ingenious grace with which her boy returns the old man's salication recail that gentle and gracious aristocracy whose members were respected none the less for familiarizing themselves with and taking to heart the sorrow and struggle of their servitors. The picture is quite a large one, about 40 by 35 inches, and will had a prominent place in the Goupil galery.

which will be on view, if present arrangements hold goed, on and after the 26th of this month. It includes not less than 5,000 pieces, and is the property of M. H. Cogniat, of No. 29 East Fourteents street. M. Cogniat has resided in this city for the last 30 years, and has applied the greater portion of that time to acquiring the arms and accourtements to which we are aluding. Almost every conceivable weapon known to warfare during the Middle Ages finds representation, and in addition there are a valuable collection of seals and coins, some wonderful jewel boxes of the time of Louis Quatorze and a store of miscellaneous antiques such as none but a patient gleaner of archeological wheat would have acquired. Among articles that might be specialized arc halberds, rapiers, arquebuses, helmets, powder horns and steel caskets of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; arbaiests on wheels, from the eleventh to the sixteenth century; pistols of the seventeenth century, swords of the time of Louis Treize and Louis Quatorze, repoussé metal dishes, old Rouen laience, majolics, Sevres, tiles from some of the principal chateaux of France, Persian and African arms, Indian knicknacks, dirks, dargers and panels. This armory has been kindly loaned to the museum by M. Cogniat, and will constitute a unique feature.

COMING TO A FOCUS.

George Wilkes and John F. Chamberlin to Appear Face to Face-Interesting

Proceedings Ahead.

The warfare which has been raging for some time past between George Wilkes, the proprietor of the Spirit of The Times, and John F. Chamberlin, of sporting fame, has culminated by the latter demanding the arrest of the former on a charge of malicious libel. Mr. Chamberlin, accompanied by many well known persons, appeared before Justice Otterbourg at Essex appeared before Justice Otterbourg at Essex Market and asked that a warrant might issue against George Wilkes, of the Spirit of the Times, on a charge of libel. His adidavit states that an article which appeared in the issue of the above named paper, of the 2d of January, 1874, contains malicious, libellous and disgraceful allegations as against deponent, and further alleges. contains malicious, hobilous and disgraceful alleges. That in 1866, while on the steamer Gertrnde, plying between Memphis and New Orleans, John F. Chamberlin rilied a stateroom in the above named steamer, taking therefrom three diamond rings, a gold watch and chain and a pocketbook containing \$863, all the property of a gentleman, who owned a large plantation near Memphis, Tenn, and whose brother is a bank president in this city; also that said Chamberlin was arrested in St. Louis, and said property, with the exception of the gold chain, found upon him; that he gave ball in \$5,000, which ball was furnished by a San Francisco gambler, with whom he compromised for \$3,750; that then said Chamberlain went to Chicago and opened a panel house, in conjunction with a public woman, on Wabash avenue, and while there a victim to the extent of \$700 made complaint against him, which was settled by a payment of \$1,00. Next that he went to Cincinnait, where he opened a two-card farogame, with a partner, and that owing to the complaint of a victim "the partner" was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, while Mr. Chamberlin ran away pending sentence.

The article which appeared and on which Chamberlin claims a warrant of arrest states throughout that positive proofs are in the possession of the publishers of all facts and assertions made public.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Wilkes was

public.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Wilkes was issued on the above amdavit and is returnable to-day at Essex Market.

FIRE AT PLEETWOOD PARK. At a late hour on Thursday evening one of the

stables at Fleetwood Park was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm having been promptly given by the private watchman attached to the race course, the private watchman attached to the race course, the Metropolitan Fire Department of the Twenty-third ward was speedily on the ground. Two steam fire engines and a Babcock machine, under the direction of Acting Chief Welsh, did excellent service, notwithstanding the meagre supply of water attainable. By the timely demolition of one of the stables, the flames were ultimately checked, not, nowever, before some 20 of them had been consumed, involving a loss of about \$20,000, which, it is understood, is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, although suspicion points to some of the enraged ex-firemen of Morrisania. Several carriages and sulkies were among the property destroyed.

SPAIN'S CASE.

Extracts from the One-Sided Vinginius Statement.

THE CUBAN INFORMER'S STORY.

Below will be found one of the most important items, in the case for Spain against the United States in the matter of the steamer Virginius, as presented by the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, and on which the Attorney General founded his "decision" that the vessel was not entitled to American papers. There was no evidence taken on the other side, neither the registered owner nor the Cubans alleged to own the vessel having been examined. The story of the Cuban informer, Adolfo de Varona, will be read with in-

DEPOSITION OF VARONA, THE CUBAN INFORMER.

DEPOSITION OF VARONA, THE CUBAN INFORMER.

DESTORATED OF ARERICA, Southern District of New York, and the whom these presents shall come:

1. Joseph Guenan, Jr., a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the Scattern district of New York, and greefing.

Know ye that on the 25th day of "cremor, in the year of our Lord 1875, before me, at my office, No. 29 Nassan stock to the County of New York, and greefing.

Know ye that on the 25th day of "cremor, in the year of our Lord 1875, before me, at my office, No. 29 Nassan stock to the County of New York, as peared as winners, guilden to the County of New York, and the County of Nassan stock to the County General of Spain, for the district of New York, in the United States of America; and that I was attended at the same time by Sidney Websier. 1840, counsellor-at-law in said city, representing the aforesaid Consultieners of Spain, and by George Bliss, Esq., attorney of the United States for the Southern district of New York, alterating by direction of the So-retary of State; that the moresaid witness having been first duly enutioned by me to declare the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in respect to the matters concerning which he should be interrogated; and having then been duly sworn by me according to the laws of the United States, did, in answer to the interrogatories addressed to him in my presence, voluntarily, receiv and solemnity declare and depose, in my presence, as follows—that is to say—

1.—Question. What is your present place of residence and occupation? Answer. Surgeon, 21 Clinton street, 1870-081/19, 1state of New York.

2.—Q. Are you connected with any public institution in Brooklyn, and if so, in what capacity? A. Surgeon to the Brooklyn Homeopathie Hospital; surgeon to the States of America; and, it so, about what was the date of yoff and presence and surgeon? A. Pirst in chiadelphia; second in Kolmburgh, Scottand; thry in Hawana, Cuba.

2.—Q. When did you first come to the United States of America; and, it so, about what

the revolt, and in what capacity? A. Immediately on the rising at Yara I was imprisoned by the Spanish government.

11.—Q. This was about what date? A. This was about the 10th or 12th of October, 1s65: I was imprisoned by the Spanish government.

12.—Q. This was about what date? A. This was about the 10th or 12th of October, 1s65: I was imprisoned by the Spanish government at Puerto Principe, where I was condemned to death, and pardoned by the first amnesty by aptain General Dulce, and released on the 22th of November of the same year.

12.—Q. Then you went where? A. Then I went immediately to the insargent army; I left Fuerto Principe for the delt.

13.—Q. And joined it in what place? A. Joined Manuel Quesada, who had then lauded from Rassau; he had brought in a small expedition of arms and animunition in a small sating ressel; 2,000 or 3,000 rites he brought with him.

14.—Q. And bins at La Gioria.

14.—Q. The different at a Gioria.

15.—Q. Toward the coast on the interior? A. Not toward the center, in the interior; then I was made surgeon General of the insurgent army.

17.—Q. How long after this dat you remain in this capacity? A. Before the attack on Las Tunas I requested to be allowed to reego my medical commission, and take a more active part in the military operacions; I was then made co one of the artillery corps, and remained in that capacity until I quit the island with Quesada, which was alout January, 1:70.

18.—Q. A foreign mission to what country? A. To all

19.—Q. A foreign mission to what country? A. To all foreign countries in general; but more particularly to 18.—Q. A foreign mission to what country? A. To all foreign countries in general; but more particularly to the United States.

20.—Q. Dit you, as Secretary, know the object of that mission, and by whom it was commissioned, it any one?

A. Commissioned by Cospeles, the Szecutive of the revolutionary body, to purchase arms and ammunition, that they might be conveyed to Cuba.

The converse of the conveyed to Cuba.

The converse of the conveyed to Cuba.

The converse of the con en .2 Q. In the United States? In the United States or

12.—Q. In the United States In the United States or any other country.

23.—Q. By what means did you come to the United States at that time? A. We left the coast of Cuba in a small dur-out load or cause, crossed the Bahama channel and handed at Sey Labox, an Longish Island a new local did not be supported by the Company of the Company

of their servitors. The picture is quite a large one, about 40 by 35 inches, and will noid a prominent place in the Goupil galiery.

Something New at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Under this bead we one month ago made mention of an interesting and valuable collection of arms of every age and nation that were soon to be exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Candon Substituted to act as such: in case a recognition by the substituted to act as such: in case a recognition of the substituted to act as such: in case a recognition of the substituted to act as such: in case a recognition of the substituted to act as such: in case a recognition of the substituted to act as such: in case a recognition of candon such as such a

work or purchasing arms and ammunition and conducting men to Chea.

28.—Q. Now, if you know, will you state what the Quesada mission and when it arrived in New York first? A We interviewed the different bodies of Cubans that had been organized for the assistance of the revolution, tried sary under to buy these arms and ammunition.

36.—Q. What bodies were in existence at that time, if you remember? A I remember the Cuban Junta, I think in the content of the content o

not a Spaniard.

57.—1. Had you any doubt on the votage and after.

57.—1. Had you any doubt on the votage and after.

58.—1. Had you any doubt on the votage and after.

58.—1. Had it been your duty to examine into the master carefully? A as I was convenced of the fact, i do not remember that it examined into it; i was convenced or the fact, and knew that we were brepared to prove it in necessary to assume all authority over the vessel; although I do not remember having made it a subject of Spic alexamination. I kne wit to extend the subject of Spic alexamination, I kne wit to extend the convention of the proof of the controlling Captain her performance of the controlling Captain her performance and the vessel was really ours, and not Patterson's or any other close; when I say "ours," I mean belonging to the mission.

50.—0. Whe the accomplishment of New York had meet. Mora.

d. Q. At Curaçoa did you have any conversa
interview with the American Consul in respect
Virginius? A. We saw him and showed him the interview with the American converted him the American papers, &c.

62.—Q. Doll you see him yourself. A. I did.

63.—Q. You mean that you showed him the American documents of the vessel? A. Yes.

64.—Q. Doll you state or explain to the Consul at the time the real ownership and business of the vessel? A. I determine the real ownership and business of the vessel? A. I determine the real ownership and business of the vessel?

64 — Q. Did any one! A. I cannot say that any one did, although I to & it for granted that he anew, as everywedy snew in Curacoa.

65.—Q. Did any one! A. I cannot say that any one did, although I to & it for granted that he anew, as everywedy snew in Curacoa.

66.—Q. Will you please state when you were first asked to give your testimony in respect to the ownership and history of the Virginius. A. his moraling.

67.—Q. Hy whom? A. By Mr. craig.

68.—Q. Has there, been at any time any suggestion to you or to any one in your behalt, in respect to any precumary compensation for this testimony? A. No, say; I am mot considering that: I am rendering ervices; I am merely answering that: I am rendering ervices; I am more considering that: I am rendering ervices; I am more considering that: I am rendering ervices; I am more considering that: I am rendering ervices; I am more considering that that an answering the results.

truth.

62.—Q. Will you be good enough to produce the symmons handed to you by which you appear? [Winness produced paper.]

Cross examination by Mr. Bliss.

70.—Q. Where did you finally leave the Virginius? A. I. left her near curaços.

71.—Q. About when? A. When I went on board of the Billy Butts, and have never seen her since.

72.—Q. Since your arrival here in eccenther, 1870, have you remained in the United States? A. I have, sir.

73.—Q. Have your official relations to the manifections ary government ceased or continued? A. Crased completely from the moment I intended to become an American citizen.

74.—Q. Just tell us when that was? A. That was immediately on my arrival.

75.—Q. When did you become an American citizen in A. in January, 1872, or thereabouts.

76.—Q. When did you become an American citizen in A. in January, 1872, or thereabouts.

77.—Q. Did you terminate your relations by a resignation of anything of that nature? A. I terminated my relations with him had ceased.

18.—Q. In what Court were you naturalized? A. In the City Hall of New York; the special name of the Court I do not know.

78.—Q. Did you go there more than once for that purpose? A. I think I have been twice; the thing was all done in none session; I, laving all the necessary proof.

the manner in which the insurrection was being carried out.

a.—Q. Did the mission of which Quesada was Minister and you Secretary have written directions or powers from despedes? A. It did.

3.—Q. Did those specify that you were to purchase a vessel and arms? A. They did.

8.—Q. Did those specify that you were to purchase a was included; yes, the enlisting of men.

8.—Q. And enlist men? A. I don't precisely remember that, but I think they did; I think the enlisting of men was included; yes, the enlisting of men.

8.—Q. You spoke of interviewing various Cuban cryanizations, or organizations frenitly to the Cubans: you named only what we should call "Junta?" A. Yes.

8.—Q. Oan you name any other? A. There were several other independent bodies, the names of which I do not remember.

8.—Q. Composed of Cubans or Americans? A. Composed of Cubans only, I think,

8.—Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of the landings of the salvador expectation? A. I do.

8.—Q. How many men? A. I do not remember the number.

sk.—Q. What did she carry, men or arms, or both? A. Both.

91.—Q. How many men? A. 1 do not remember the number.

91.—Q. Did you succeed in your mission of communicating with Cespedes when you landed in Cuba after leaving, the Billy Butta? A. 1 did not, but here I wish to state that whatever is not my own secret, whatever relates to considences placed in me, I will not tell, but only those things of which I am at liberty to speak.

92.—Q. Was Quesada, in point of fact, appointed sole representative of the Insurgents in the United states?

A. I hear that he has been recently, but have no personal knowledge of the lact.

93.—Q. You state, then, as of your own knowledge, that the Virginus was bought by funds raised by Cubana, and that she was placed nominally in the name of Patterson as owner, when in fact the Cubana owned and controlled ner? A. I knew it from the fact that these transactions were going on in my presence, and were subject of conversation of those with whom I associated.

94.—Q. In what you did in connection with the mission and upon the Virginus and subsequent, were you under pay, but that was merely nominal, we never having received a penny, heither did i ever intend to receive a penny.

93.—Q. Were your personal expenses paid from any

bay, but that was interly nominal, we never caving penny.

3.—Q. Were your personal expenses paid from any source other than your own funds? A. They were paid from the interleave of the mission of the patting of the Virginius one common case—common treasury.

57.—Q. Did you ever talk with Paiterson or hear talked, in his presence the subject of the putting of the Virginius nominally in his name? A. I do not remember the personally of Patterson: I can only say that I remember the name and know that a person by his name was presen, when these things were being talked of.

98.—Q. Was the amount of money paid by the Cobans for the Virginius ever spoken of in your presence; and, if so, what amount was named? A. I remember it being \$15.0.00 or thereabouts.

98.—Q. Did you understand that that amount was paid to Patterson or to some other person? A. That amount was paid by this Patterson to the former owners of the Virginius.

100.—Q. Did you ever see in connection with the Virginius and I. K. Roberts? A. I also remember the name,

was paid by this Patterson to the former owners of the Virginius.

100.—Q. Did you ever see in connection with the Virginius and I. K. Roberts! A. I also remember the name, and think he and Patterson were on board the tugboat which took us to the Virginius, and that they returned to New York in said tugto?

101.—Q. From what port did the tugboat start? A. Started from the North River.

102.—Q. On this sade or the other? A. This side,
153.—Q. What time in the day did you start? A. The early part of the aiternoon.

104.—Q. What time in the day did you board the Virginius? A. Late in the aiternoon.

105.—Q. Who first handed to you this paper? (Handing witness the summons.) A. Mr. Craig.

106.—Q. When and where? A. In his office, on arriving.

108.—Q. When and where? A. In his office, on arriving.

107.—Q. To-day? A. To-day.

108.—Q. How did it happen that you came to his office?

A. I made an appointment with him to come this morning to his house when he first spoke to me of this affair.

109.—Q. When did you make the appointment? A. Early this morning, nine o'clock, he telling me that this was to be handed to me.

110.—Q. You consider that you are under obligations to testify in response to that paper? A. I do, as an American citizen.

111.—Q. You mean moral or legal chigation? A. I think both.

112.—Q. You consider that the service of the paper imposes upon you any obligation which would not have

itt.—Q. You consider that the service of the paper imposes upon you any obligation which would not have existed had it not been served? A. I consider that the presentation of this paper shows me that the President of the United States demands of me as a citizen to answer the truth to the questions put to me; had it not been handed to me I would not have known that such answers were demanded or me.

113.—Q. Without it would you have testified? A. I would not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ist day of December, 1873. Joseph Geynay, Tr., United States Commissioner, Southern District of New York.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

The directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music met last night, Mr. N. D. Morgan presiding and Mr. Judah B. Voorbies acting as Secretary. The Treasurer, Mr. Frothingham, submitted his annual report, which showed that the expendiport, which showed that the expenditures during the year amounted to \$40,126 94, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,321 37. E. D. Plimpton, chairman of the Executive Committee, read a report which referred principally to the recent decoration of the Academy, which cost a little over \$10,000. The committee reports that the work has been examined by the best artists and pronounced in all respects satisfactory.

The following directors were elected to serve during the ensuing five years:—Alexander M. White, Edwin D. Pilmpton, Josiah O. Low, Augustus E. Masters, Samuel McLean.

DEATH OF AN INEBRIATE.

A man (name not given), with only one leg, 35 store, who lived in East Forty-sixth street, died in Jefferson Market Prison on Thursday night from the effects of intemperance, for which he had been arrested. Mr. Wilson, keeper of the prison, in his note sent to the Coroners' Office, inied to give the name of deceased. Coroner Kessier was notified.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S WILL

His Scientific Books Left to His Son, the Rest of His Estate to His Wife. Boston, Jan. 9, 1874.
The will of Professor Louis Agassiz, at the Pro-

oate office in Cambridge, is as follows:-

bate office in Cambridge, is as follows:—

First—I give and bequeath to my son Alexander J. E. Agassif such of my scientific books as he may select from my ibrary, hoping that when he shall have no further use for them he will add them to rest of my library of selectific books which I hereby give to the Mussum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge.

Second—I give and devise all the rest of my estate, now wried and hereafter acquired, unto my beloved wrife, Elizabeth C. Agassiz, to hod to her, her heirs and assigns forever. I make no provision for either of my daughters, ida and Pauline, not from any want of affection, but from the reason that my house in Cambridge (subject to mortgage) is the only remaining plece of property that I have to dispose of. I appoint my wive aforesaid to be the sole executor of this my will, and I direct that she beexempted from giving surety on her bond as such.

November 2, 1898.

L. AGASSIZ.

Thourh Mrs. Agassiz was exempted from giving November 23, 1868.
Though Mrs. Agassiz was exempted from giving bonds by the will, she has preierred to do so, and has recognized in the sum of \$40,000.

INDICTMENT FOR RECKLESS BUILDING. PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9, 1874. The Grand Jury to-day presented true bills of indictment for mansiaughter against Alfred Speer, of Passalc, for criminal carelessness in the con-struction of a building at that place, which fell on December 4 last and crushed two men to death. Mr. Speer gave bail in the sum of \$10,000 to appear for trial in April next.

ELECTION OF MAINE STATE OFFICIALS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9, 1874. The Legislature, in Convention to-day, elected George G. Stacy, Secretary of State; H. M. Plais-